

CLERK'S OFFICE U.S. DIST COURT AT ROANOKE, VA FILED
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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
ROANOKE DIVISION**

CHAUNCEY M. BRADLEY,)	
Plaintiff,)	Civil Action No. 7:05-CV-00704
V.)	
)	<u>MEMORANDUM OPINION</u>
HERBERT HASTINGS, et al.,)	
Defendants.)	By: Hon. Glen E. Conrad
)	United States District Judge

Chauncey M. Bradley, a Virginia inmate proceeding pro se, brings this civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, with jurisdiction vested under 28 U.S.C. § 1333. Bradley completed a state prison sentence on December 29, 2003. Bradley was subsequently arrested on May 22, 2005 for violating a condition of his parole. As a result of the violation, Bradley was detained at the Roanoke City Jail until August 10, 2005. Bradley was apparently arrested for another parole violation on November 7, 2005. Bradley alleges in his complaint that he should have no longer been under parole supervision at the time of the alleged violations, and that the defendants are requiring him to fulfill a longer period of parole supervision than his sentencing court imposed. Bradley seeks to recover compensatory and punitive damages.

After reviewing the complaint, the court is of the opinion that even though Bradley has styled the action as a civil rights complaint, his claims are more appropriately filed as a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. For reasons explained below, the court will file the complaint as a habeas petition under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 and dismiss it summarily without prejudice, pursuant to Rule 4 of the Rules Governing § 2254 Cases. A petition may be dismissed under Rule 4 if it is clear from the petition that the petitioner is not entitled to relief.

A district court is not constrained by a litigant's style of pleading or request for relief. Hamlin

v. Warren, 664 F.2d 29, 30 (4th Cir. 1981), cert. denied, 455 U.S. 911 (1982). To determine whether an action is properly considered a civil rights complaint or a habeas corpus petition requiring exhaustion of state remedies pursuant to § 2254, a court must consider whether the "core" of the litigant's complaint concerns the fact or duration of the litigant's confinement and whether a claim for damages is ancillary to and dependent on a favorable resolution of such a claim. Preiser v. Rodriguez, 411 U.S. 475, 490 (1973); Todd v. Baskerville, 712 F.2d 70, 73 (4th Cir. 1983). If the core of the complaint does concern the fact or length of confinement, the case must be filed as a habeas corpus proceeding. Todd, 712 F.2d at 73. In this case, Bradley is clearly contesting the fact that he is being detained at the Roanoke City Jail. Accordingly, Bradley's exclusive cause of action is in habeas.

Once the complaint is construed as a petition for writ of habeas corpus, the initial mislabeling of the action would not normally require dismissal. See Gordon v. Leeke, 574 F.2d 1147, 1151 (4th Cir.), cert. denied, 439 U.S. 970 (1978). However, under 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b), a federal court cannot grant a habeas petition unless the petitioner has exhausted the remedies available in the courts of the state in which the petitioner was convicted. Preiser, 411 U.S. at 477. If the petitioner has failed to exhaust state court remedies, the federal court must dismiss the petition. Slayton v. Smith, 404 U.S. 53, 54 (1971).

The exhaustion requirement is satisfied by seeking review of the claims in the highest state court with jurisdiction to consider the claims. See O'Sullivan v. Boerckel, 526 U.S. 838, 845 (1999). In Virginia, a non-death row inmate can exhaust his state remedies in one of three ways, depending on the nature of the claims he is raising. First, the inmate can file a direct appeal to the Virginia Court of Appeals, with a subsequent appeal to the Supreme Court of

Virginia if the Court of Appeals rules against him. Second, the inmate can attack his conviction collaterally by filing a state habeas petition with the circuit court where he was convicted, with an appeal of an adverse decision to the Supreme Court of Virginia. Va. Code § 8.01-654. Finally, he can exhaust his remedies by filing a state habeas petition directly with the Supreme Court of Virginia. Id. Whichever route the inmate chooses to follow, it is clear that he must ultimately present his claims to the Supreme Court of Virginia and receive a ruling from that court before a federal district court can consider them. See O'Sullivan v. Boerckel, 526 U.S. 828, 845 (1999).

In this case, Bradley's petition offers no indication whatsoever that his claims have been presented to the Supreme Court of Virginia. The burden of proving that a claim has been exhausted lies with the petitioner. Mallory v. Smith, 27 F.3d 991, 994 (4th Cir. 1994). Bradley's failure to exhaust state remedies mandates summary dismissal of the petition by this court, pursuant to Rule 4 of the Rules Governing § 2254 Cases.*

Bradley also seeks to recover compensatory and punitive damages. However, Bradley's claim for damages will not accrue until his parole revocation "has been reversed on direct appeal, expunged by executive order, declared invalid by a state tribunal authorized to make such determination, or called into question by a federal court's issuance of writ of habeas corpus." Heck v. Humphrey, 512 U.S. 477, 486-87 (1994). Bradley offers no indication that his parole revocation has been rendered invalid by a state or federal court decision. Accordingly, any claim for monetary damages that he may have has not yet accrued and must therefore be dismissed without prejudice. Id. An appropriate order shall be issued this day.

* Bradley may still pursue a federal habeas petition if he is unsuccessful in obtaining relief after presenting his claims to the Supreme Court of Virginia. Bradley is advised, however, that the time to file a state or federal habeas petition is now limited by statute. See 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d); Virginia Code § 8.01-654(A)(2).

The Clerk is directed to send certified copies of this memorandum opinion and the accompanying order to the plaintiff and to counsel of record for the defendants, if known.

ENTER: This 22^d day of November, 2005,

Marc Cawse

United States District Judge